

APPENDIX G – Examples of Greenline Locations



Figure 35—large logs, such as the cedar logs shown in the inset picture, with continuous vegetation over the top as shown above are not included in the greenline composition.



Figure 36—when a log jam that crosses the stream is encountered, the greenline continues over the log jam and is recorded as anchored wood. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service

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Figure 37—greenline is along the relatively continuous line. The patch of vegetation that the quadrant is on does not meet the 15 cm (6 in) by 50 cm (19.6 in) rule. The rock has erosion around the bank side and is not anchored to the streambank. The plot is moved perpendicular to the stream flow until adequate vegetation is within the quadrat.



Figure 38—the rock “A” is anchored and part of the greenline. Active erosion exists on the streambank side of rock “B” and is not considered part of the greenline.

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Figure 39—greenline follows the vegetation.



Figure 40—greenline follows the line of relatively continuous with lineal groupings of perennial vegetation with 25 percent foliar cover. Streambank alteration has broken the lineal grouping of vegetation shown in Figure 39.

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Figure 41—large anchored boulders and bedrock are recorded as rock. Note the color change on the rocks indicating the bankfull stage. *Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service*



Figure 42—the greenline along talus a slope is considered as rock and is at about the bankfull stream level. Record the data as rock. *Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service*